

## HUMAN INTEREST NOTES

FOUND IN THE LATEST WAR BULLETINS

**Germany Ousts Rumanians.**  
Genova, Aug. 25.—The Tribune says, under a Bucharest date line, that thousands of German workmen in all parts of Germany have been given notice to leave the country, and are returning to Rumania.

Rumanian banks at Temesvar and other cities in Austria have been closed, the Tribune asserts, while passports have been issued to large numbers of Rumanians in Kronstadt, on the southern border of Austria.

### Russia Suspends Pale Law.

Petrograd, Aug. 25.—It was announced yesterday that pending examination of the whole question, imperial sanction has been given to the decision recently reached by the Council of the Empire to abolish restrictions upon Jewish residents in Russian cities.

Petrograd and Moscow, as well as cities under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry and the Imperial Court are not included in this decision.

### Day's Loss for British Troops 791.

London, Aug. 25.—The casualty list for all fronts published yesterday includes the names of 168 officers, of whom 51 were killed, and 622 men, of whom 185 were killed.

### \$5,400,000 War Aid by Unions.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—The annual report of the National Trade Union shows that for the first nine months of the war \$1,400,000 was paid for support of families of members in the army. About \$4,000,000 was paid for support of members thrown out of employment.

At the opening of the war about 1,000,000 members of the organization were called to the colors. Despite this fact, certain branches of the trade unions enrolled a large number of new members.

### Orders For Three Princes.

London, Aug. 25.—According to Reuters' correspondent at Amsterdam a telegram from Berlin states that on the occasion of the anniversary of the battles of Longwy, in Lorraine, and of the emperors, in the Meuse district, the Emperor sent telegrams to the German Crown Prince, Crown Prince Rumprecht of Bavaria and Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg, conferring upon them the Order of Pour le Merite.

## CAN'T PAY BUSINESS TAX AND CREDITORS

**Model Fur Co. Offers One Cent On the Dollar Settlement.**

That the Model Fur Co., formerly doing business at 1210 Main street and now bankrupt can pay its creditors but one cent on the dollar and cannot pay this amount unless the six years business tax due to the city of Bridgeport is abated, was what Attorney Charles H. Shapiro told the members of the claims committee of the common council last night. The firm has liabilities of \$10,000 and assets of \$426 only. The claims committee took the matter under advisement.

**Deals With Bankruptcy** who keeps a lunch room at 1063 Barnum avenue asked for the abatement of his business tax on the ground that since the Remington Arms-U. M. C. Co., has instituted the 3 hour day and allowed but fifteen minutes for the noon-day lunch, his business is no longer profitable.

Other claims heard by the committee were:

Bridgeport Concrete company, abatement of interest and expense on lists of 1912 and 1914.

Thomas Bayless, abatement of personal tax on lists of 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914.

Alfred B. Beers, abatement of interest and costs of liens for sidewalk curbs and gutters in the name of David O'Donnell and estate of same.

Federick E. Pratt, abatement of personal tax on list of 1914.

Joseph S. Feinstein, refundment of \$10 paid for public conveyance license.

Rose Soloway, abatement of taxes on lists of 1906, 1907 and 1914.

Shenandoah lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 3, abatement of assessment for sidewalks and permanent pavement on Stratford avenue.

James B. Beach, abatement of assessment for Wade street sewer.

Bradley B. Meeker, refundment of interest and expense of sewer lien.

James B. McCann, refundment of assessment for Deacon street trunk sewer.

Martin Tilleston, adjustment of taxes on list of 1914.

Nelson S. Bottone, adjustment of taxes on list of 1914.

Bernard Brennan, abatement of personal tax.

James Doonan, adjustment of taxes. Ida Granth, by E. D. Keeler, attorney, abatement of interest and expense on assessment for sewer.

A. DeCarlo, adjustment of taxes on list of 1911 to 1914 inclusive.

Louis Antonio, abatement of taxes on list of 1914 on motorcycle.

E. Szczyz, extension of time in which to pay back taxes on list of 1909, in name of Andrew Larson, on which abatement of interest was granted.

Mary Tuttle, abatement of interest and expense on lists of 1913 and 1914.

William H. Kelsey, administrator of the estate of Frank Sheridan, abatement of lien for sewer assessment for Levery street sewer.

Sigmund Bohrer, adjustment of assessment for street sprinkling, on lists of 1913.

Nicholas T. and Margaret Neary, adjustment of taxes on list of 1914.

A. M. E. Zion church, abatement of sprinkling assessment on 1914 list.

Salvatore Badamo, abatement of business tax on list of 1914.

J. H. Anthony, for the adjustment of taxes on 1914 list on a motorcycle.

Max Bulgatchow, abatement of taxes on list of 1914.

Ignatius Hoffer, abatement on personal tax on lists of 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Charles E. Brennan, abatement of personal tax on lists of 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Cholera is reported spreading in eastern Germany.

### Kaiser Has 58 Submarines.

Copenhagen, Aug. 25.—The German undersea fleet at present comprises fifty-eight submarines, according to a neutral authority who had just returned to Denmark from Germany.

Germany's Baltic fleet, according to the same authority, consists of thirty-eight warships.

### Bennett On Our Duty.

London, Aug. 25.—Arnold Bennett, in a general survey of the war situation, contributed to The Daily News, says:

"The supreme news will soon come, not from the East, but from the West. The question is not whether we shall get help from the United States. That question is not important because we do not need help. The United States question is, will the United States, to whom destiny has for the present given the custody of the great rights of humanity, will she make the sacrifice which alone can prove to the world that she appreciates the greatness of her role? No outstanding question equals this in gravity."

Mr. Bennett says the language of President Wilson's notes is plain, and adds:

"The German reply, which happened to take the shape of a torpedo, is also fairly plain."

### Found Prisoners Content.

Ottawa, Can., Aug. 25.—According to an announcement made to-day an investigation by an official of the Canadian Department of Justice and the American Consuls at Halifax and Moncton, N. B., of the complaint made by German prisoners at the internment camp at Amherst, N. S., showed that a majority of the prisoners were satisfied with their treatment and the complaint arose from a few irreconcilables.

Reports that the prisoners were improperly housed and fed reached Germany. The Canadian Government denied these reports.

### Fall Kills War Aviator.

London, Aug. 25.—Sub-Lieutenant John McFarley of the Royal Naval Flying Corps was killed while flying a seaplane over Southampton Water on the English Coast. The machine met with a mishap and McFarley fell out, dropping 2,000 feet.

Through the error of an assistant a quantity of potash was thrown into the face of Thomas A. Edison yesterday afternoon while the inventor was working in one of his chemical plants at Silver Lake, near Newark. The accident caused severe lacerations of the inventor's eyes, but Mrs. Edison said last night that they were not injured and that Mr. Edison was again at work in his home.

The Silver Lake plants, of which Mr. Edison has two, are used for the manufacture of aniline dyes, benzol, carbolic acid and other products, a branch of Mr. Edison's business which has grown largely since the cutting off of the normal supply of chemical products from Germany. Recently residents of the neighborhood have been complaining of the odors produced by the plants, and for the past two weeks Mr. Edison has been working night and day in an effort to reduce the odors.

It was while he was conducting experiments along this line that the accident occurred. Mr. Edison, assisted by Frederick Ott, one of his most experienced helpers, was working with a filter used in the production of carbolic acid. Mr. Edison was leaning over the apparatus when Ott opened a wrong stopcock and the solution of potash in the filter was thrown into Mr. Edison's face.

The inventor ran to a sink near by and bathed his face and eyes with water, and first aid was administered from the kit kept handy in the laboratory. The solution was weak, and the quick steps taken to counteract it, according to the statements made last night, prevented the possibility of any permanent injury to Mr. Edison's sight.

After treatment had been given in the plant laboratory Mr. Edison got into his automobile and was carried to his home at Llewellyn Park, West Orange. His eyes were still smarting somewhat when he reached home. After changing his clothes and getting something to eat, however, Mr. Edison sent for some of his assistants and resumed his experiments in the laboratory in his home.

Mr. Edison uses the carbolic acid he makes in the manufacture of phonograph records. When the war stopped the importation of benzol he extended the operations of his plant to make larger quantities of benzol and took up the manufacture of aniline dyes, expressing the hope that other Americans would follow his example and thus emancipate American dye-makers from their dependence on the German supply.

### MERO CLUB PLANNING FOR BIG FLYING MEET.

New York, Aug. 25.—The Aero Club of America and the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers are planning to hold here and at May a combined aeroplane exhibition, aviation meet and convention of aeronautical engineers. The purpose is to bring together the engineers, aviators and aeronautical experts to enable them to become familiar with the various problems in action, as well as on exhibition and to see all types of aeroplanes, air boats and flying craft.

### THE COURTLAND SCHOOL

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## FOUNDATIONS MENACE U. S., INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORT; ABOLITION URGED

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Federal control of the Rockefeller, Carnegie and other large foundations, with rigid limitation of their capital and their purposes, is urged on Congress by four members of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations in a third instalment of its report just made public. This part of the report was adopted by Chairman F. P. Walsh and Commissioners J. B. Lennon, Jas. O'Connell and A. B. Garretson, the three labor members.

The entrance of the Rockefeller Foundation into the field of industrial relations is called "a menace to the national welfare, to which the attention not only of Congress but of the entire country should be directed. Backed by the \$100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

**Rockefeller Is Accused.**  
Mr. Rockefeller is charged with planning to utilize literature which was known to be untrue, to create a unique and misleading in a so-called "union; educational campaign."

There is developing, says the report, a degree of control over the teaching of professors in our colleges and universities which "constitutes a most serious menace."

The commission recommends that Congress pass a law providing that all incorporated non-profit making bodies whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function, and whose funds exceed \$1,000,000, shall be required to secure a Federal charter.

The Federal charter, the commission says, should contain the following provisions:

a. Definite limitation of the funds to be held by any organization, at least not to exceed the largest amount held by any at the time of the passage of the act.

b. Definite and exact specifications of the powers and functions which the organization is empowered to exercise, with provision for heavy penalties if corporate powers are exceeded.

c. Specific provision against the compounding of unexpended income, and against the expenditure in any one year of more than 10 per cent of the principal.

d. Rigid inspection of the finances as regards both investment and expenditure of funds.

e. Complete publicity through open reports to the proper Government officials.

f. Provision that no line of work which is not specifically and directly mentioned in the articles of incorporation shall be entered upon without the unanimous consent and approval of the Board of Trustees, nor unless Congress is directly informed of such intention.

The commission also suggests that Congress make a thorough investigation, by a special committee or commission, of "all endowed institutions, both secular and religious, whose property holdings or income exceed a moderate amount." The inquiry to cover not only the finances of such institutions, but all their activities and affiliations.

**Millions May Be Saved In Preserving Railroad Crossties**  
DANGEROUS TO HEALTH.

Housewives Warned That Use of Preserving Powders Harmful and Useless.

Information has come to the Department of Agriculture that the canning season has brought the usual demand on the part of housewives for salicylic acid and boric acid. These preparations are sometimes sold in the form of powder under various trade names and are recommended by the promoters for use in preserving canned goods in home canning.

In the directions for use the housewife is told to fill the jar with the fruit or vegetable to be preserved, and add a teaspoonful of the preserving powder. While it is true that these compounds may retard the decay of the fruit or vegetable, it is pointed out by the experts of the Department that their use may be attended by serious disturbances of health. Salicylic acid is well known as a poisonous substance, and one of the uses of which may accompany its use is derangement of the digestion. It is therefore plain that its extensive use in food may lead to disturbance of digestion and health.

The Federal Food and Drugs Act prohibits the use of harmful preservatives in foods that enter interstate commerce. The food law of nearly every state in the union forbids the sale within the state of foods that have been preserved with harmful substances. Neither the Federal or state food laws apply to foods that are canned in the home and consumed there. It would seem, however, that the housewife would not knowingly use, in the foods she provides for her family, substances that she could not use in foods for sale without violating the law, because these substances are injurious to health.

**Artificial Preservatives Not Necessary.**  
Fruits and vegetables can be kept indefinitely if they are sterilized by heat and properly sealed, and there is no excuse, in the opinion of the experts of the Department, for running any risk by using preserving powders, which may be injurious to health. The use of such powders in addition to the possible injury to health encourages uncleanly or careless work in canning. Reliance is placed in the efficiency of the preserving compound instead of upon cleanliness and heat.

The Department has issued bulletins that give specific directions for the preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables without the use of preserving powders, and for canning compounds. These bulletins may be obtained without cost from the Department of Agriculture. Application should be made for Farmers' Bulletin No. 232 at Washington, D. C., or for Circulars No. 621, Preserves and Jellies, and No. 621, Canning Tomatoes at Home and in Club Work. Also Forms N. R. 23, N. R. 23, N. R. 24, N. R. 34 and N. R. 37 of the United States Extension Work, North and West, State Relations Service.

**THE PRETTIEST FACE**  
and the most beautiful hands are often outshined by an ordinary woman. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using **Cyrus Wart Remover**. For sale only at **The Cyrus Pharmacy, 418 Fairfield Ave.**

**Increase Federal Funds.**  
"As the only effective means of counteracting the influence of the foundations, as long as they are permitted to exist, consists in the activities of governmental agencies along similar lines, the appropriations of the Federal Government for education and social service should be correspondingly increased," adds the commission.

Director of Research B. M. Manly, who prepared the report, quotes from the testimony before this and other Government inquiries to show that the great corporations keep up all the time a non-union policy, maintain espionage and are in the control of a small number of "wealthy and powerful financiers, including the Rockefeller-Frick-Morgan groups, whose members have no real interest in the workmen, except as to safety and sanitation, but look only after profits and keep the corporations on a non-union basis."

"The funds of the foundation," says the commission "represent largely the results either of the exploitation of American workers through the payment of low wages or of the exploitation of the American public through the extraction of high prices. The funds, therefore, by every right belong to the American people. The powers of these foundations are practically unlimited, except that they may not directly engage in business for profit."

Mr. Rockefeller's Colorado labor inquiry is asserted to have been made simply to promote his industrial interests.

**Accuses New York Bureau**  
The commission declares that the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York City, in forming its policy conditions imposed by Mr. Rockefeller, and it adds:

"The abandonment by several colleges and universities of their religious affiliations in order to secure endowments from the Carnegie Corporation and pensions for professors from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching would seem conclusive evidence that if an institution will willingly abandon its religious affiliations through the influence of these foundations, it will even more easily conform to their will any other part of its organization or teaching."

As to the needs of labor unions, the report urges the passage by Congress of a law similar to the British Trades Disputes Act.

It is also urged that Congress prohibit the transportation of men from State to State, whether for the purpose of arming them as guards or as agents either of employers or employees, together with restrictions as to shipments of arms, and as to the employment in a strike of detectives, deputy sheriffs or constables.

The report asks that martial law in strikes shall not be away any of the usual constitutional guarantees nor suspend the habeas corpus nor take away the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

Plans for "down-and-outs," a permanent national mediation commission, workmen's hotels and cheap railroad fares for laborers seeking jobs are among the other recommendations.

## Are You Doing Your Duty?



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and acquire a home site of your own, where you can build to suit yourself, where land will improve from 10 to 20 per cent, a year. Make a home there for yourself and family, and in years to come, if you want to sell, you can sell at a big profit, because of the tremendous increase in population and business will enable you to sell at a profit. It is your duty. Are you going to do your duty? Come to the

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On the Premises  
UNDER BIG TENT, RAIN OR SHINE

Terms of Sale 10 percent down, 10 percent on signing of contract, balance in 24 equal monthly payments; or 10 percent down, 10 percent within 10 days, 20 percent in 30 days, balance on bond and mortgage, three years. Interest on all balances 5 percent; 3 percent discount for cash. Deeds and contracts free.

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## PART OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION WANTS LIMIT PUT ON BIG FORTUNES

A recommendation that \$1,000,000 be fixed as the limit of the fortune that may be inherited under the law and that any remaining portion of an estate revert to the public is the crowning feature of a report by the United States commission on industrial relations. The commission, headed by Frank P. Walsh, chairman, was appointed to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest and was composed of three representatives each of the employers, the employed and the general public. The commissioners were unable to agree on a single report, but it is said that none of the reports given out can properly be called a "majority" report. One report finds that the causes of industrial unrest grow themselves almost without exception under four main sources: 1. Unjust distribution of income. 2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living. 3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law. 4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations. With the making of the report the commission passed out of existence. The pictures show the commission in session, with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the witness chair, and Chairman Walsh.



INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION IN SESSION AND CHAIRMAN WALSH

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### THE CARE OF OLD ANIMALS.

An interesting news dispatch the past week reports the death of Nancy Hanks, champion trotter from 1892 to 1894. She breathed her last at the estate of J. E. Madden of Lexington, Ky., who bought the horse several years ago to pension her.

There is so much thoughtlessness in the care of aged animals, that it is pleasant to see this notice of consideration. Too many faithful beasts of every day life are pushed ahead until they drop. No halo of the race track follows their heads. There are all extremes of sentiment in this matter. Some people are so sensitive that they will not take the

life of an aged horse or dog, even where the animal has passed any enjoyment of existence. They feel keenly the individuality of animals, and putting them out of the way, and putting them almost like taking the life of a child. This over-sensitiveness to animal life is rare.

The faithful horse who has drawn a family's burdens for a lifetime should be something more than a mere drudge. If he has been treated with kindness, he makes known his affection for his masters, and welcomes their approach with the cheerfulness of a child.

He has contributed his share to the household labor in return for a meager wage of hay and grain. He has toiled through heat and cold and

storm, and has got no satisfaction out of life beyond the bare pleasure of good digestion. It seems one of the anomalies of existence, that so much can be given so willingly and faithfully for so small a return.

He ought to have something coming to him in his twilight, by way of rest, some free seasons in a good grassy pasture where he can kick up his heels and enjoy sleep and food, untroubled by heavy loads, chafing harnesses, and the toil of the road. The pensioned horses should not include merely famous racers and family pets.

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